

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FOUND WEAVER OUT.

Bert Peterson, Back Home, Scores  
The Commodore.

Back from adventures in Southern  
sea Bert, "Prince" Peterson is again  
in Honolulu with stories of the wicked-  
ness of his late yachting host, "Com-  
modore" Weaver, and declarations of  
his own intention to shun the latter's  
wiles in the future. "Weaver," says  
Peterson, "is a delightful fellow to  
travel with; jolly, hospitable and play-  
ful, but he is as crooked as a ram's horn  
and I learned much from him. When  
I left him with him on the Norma he  
had me hypnotized into the belief that  
he was honest. We were to float a co-  
coa plantation scheme and he spun a  
web of golden dreams that had done  
credit to the ablest 'pipe' artist. When  
I came to I found him a fraud. Weaver  
injected some of his hypnotic serum  
into H. J. Moors, of Apia, Samoa, where  
we tarried awhile.

"Moors innocently aided his plans  
and Gustav Kronfeldt, a trusting Ger-  
man, of Auckland, loaned Weaver  
\$3500 on his yacht which he did not  
know was already encumbered with an  
\$8,000 bottomry bond. The Commodore  
played his crooked cards well, but I  
finally found him a cheat and quit-  
tim."

Sampson's Comments.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Speaking of Cap-  
tain Concas' statement that the loop  
which the Brooklyn made saved her  
from being rammed by the Maria Ter-  
resa, Admiral Sampson said:

"The statement is incorrect. The  
Maria Teresa was thousands of yards  
distant at the time—so far away that  
the Brooklyn was in no danger of being  
rammed. The intervention of the  
loop and the Texas precluded of  
course any possibility of collision with  
the Brooklyn.

"The Brooklyn was not required to  
make the loop in order to save her-  
self. That is a fair statement to the  
public."

Another case of bubonic plague de-  
veloped at Sydney on February 27.

## FROM DUST TO DUST

**H. Waterhouse Jr., Dead  
In New York.**

### A VERY SAD BEREAVMENT

**His Body Cremated and His Bride  
Bears His Ashes to Her  
Island Home.**

Henry Waterhouse Jr., died in New  
York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 4  
p. m. on February 22nd. His remains  
were cremated and the ashes left New  
York, accompanied by the widow and  
Albert Waterhouse, his brother, on  
February 25th for San Francisco. They  
will sail for Honolulu on the Australia  
March 7th, arriving here on the 14th.  
It is possible that Mrs. May Corbett,  
sister of the deceased, will accom-  
pany the party.

The end came through complications  
of ailments of which the grippe, pneu-  
monia and malarial fever were promi-  
nent. Mr. Waterhouse was taken ill  
one week before his death and on the  
evening of February 21st, just a day  
before death, Mrs. Waterhouse in writ-  
ing to the Islands, was very hopeful  
of his recovery. From the first day of  
his sickness Mr. Waterhouse was at-  
tended by two of the best doctors of  
New York and two professional nurses.  
There were present during his illness,  
besides his wife and brother Albert,  
Mr. Ernest Waterhouse, Mrs. B. F.  
Dillingham, S. T. Alexander and Al-  
bert Raas.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse left Hon-  
olulu by the Australia in January for  
a six months' tour to Europe. They  
were in New York preparatory to their  
departure for Paris, when Mr. Water-  
house was taken ill.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., was the eldest  
son of Senator Henry Waterhouse  
and was born in the Hawaiian Islands  
about twenty-five years ago. He was  
the junior member of the firm of  
Henry Waterhouse & Co. He received  
his early education in the public  
schools and Oahu college, completing  
his course at Princeton. He was re-  
cently married to Miss Grace Dickey,  
daughter of Assessor C. H. Dickey, of  
Maui. The young couple had deferred  
their wedding trip until the early part  
of the present year, when they planned  
an extensive tour of continental  
Europe, incidentally taking in the  
Paris Exposition. It was very sad that  
the trip was so unceremoniously inter-  
rupted by Mr. Waterhouse's sudden  
death.

Senator and Mrs. Waterhouse were  
booked to leave by the Australia, sail-  
ing the 20th of the present month, but  
they have abandoned their trip.

The Dickey on Maui will be notified  
of the sad occurrence by the outgoing  
steamer today; and Mrs. Dickey, the  
mother of Mrs. Waterhouse, will come  
to Honolulu the latter part of the  
week to meet her daughter upon her  
arrival here.

The Chronicle of the 25th ultimo  
publishes a New York dispatch which  
says: The body of Henry Water-  
house, Jr., of Honolulu, who died at  
the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, will  
be cremated and the ashes taken back  
to the Hawaiian home of the young  
planter by his heart-broken bride. It  
was Waterhouse's dying request that  
his body be cremated. Waterhouse and  
his bride were to have sailed for  
Europe on Wednesday next. They had  
booked passage and their plans were  
complete.

Though anxious to cold weather,  
Mr. Waterhouse, last week, ventured  
out in the snow and rain. He con-  
tracted a cold, which developed into  
pneumonia. His bride said at his last  
night and day. They told her Wed-  
nesday that the crisis would come Fri-  
day. The young wife insisted that she  
would watch her husband until the crisis  
was past. A effort to induce her to  
take the rest she needed so much were  
without avail, and now her condition  
is serious.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., was a  
cousin of John Waterhouse of Hon-  
olulu, who married, on February 6th, Miss  
Martha Alexander, youngest daughter  
of Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Sixteenth  
and Filbert streets, Oakland.

### GERMAN SAMOA.

**Natives May Have Some Measure of  
Self-Government.**

BERLIN, February 26.—A leading  
Foreign Office official, discussing today  
the organization of the administration  
of German Samoa, said:

"It is impossible to give details at  
yet regarding the form of govern-  
ment to be adopted. Our self-govern-  
mentary powers and a large in-  
fluence as much as we can afford to  
have. There will be a few adminis-  
trative officials as possible. Every-  
thing will be kept simple. No difficulty  
with the natives is expected, as they  
are peacefully inclined."

## GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

**It Surrenders Unconditionally to  
Gen. Roberts.**

### BOERS GATHERING TO DEFEND THE FREE STATE CAPITAL

**Gen. Buller Pressing Towards Ladysmith and  
Meeting a Stout Resistance  
En-Route.**

LONDON, Feb. 27, 9:57 a. m.—

The War Office announces that  
Gen. Cronje has surrendered his  
whole force unconditionally, at  
dawn this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Follow-  
ing is the text of the dispatch  
received from Lord Roberts:

Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 7:45 a.  
m.—General Cronje and all his  
force capitulated uncondi-  
tionally at daylight, and he is now a  
prisoner in my camp.

The strength of his force will  
be communicated later. I hope  
that Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment will consider this event  
satisfactory, occurring as it does  
on the anniversary of Majuba.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 5:02 p. m.—

(Afternoon Service.)—The War Office has

received the following dispatch from

Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27, 11 o'clock

Tuesday morning.—From information

furnished daily to me by the intelli-

gence department it became apparent

that General Cronje's force was be-

coming more depressed and that the

discontent among the troops and the

discord among the leaders were rapidly

increasing. This feeling was doubt-

less accentuated by the disappoint-

ment caused when the Boer reinforce-

ments which tried to relieve General

Cronje were defeated by our troops

on February 23. I resolved, there-

fore, to bring pressure to bear upon

the enemy. Each night the trenches

were pushed forward toward the en-

emy's laager so as to gradually con-

tract his position and at the same time

I bombarded it heavily with artillery.

This was yesterday materially aided

by the arrival of four 6-inch Howitz-

ers which I had ordered up from De-

Aar. In carrying out these measures

a captive balloon gave great assistance

by keeping us informed of the disposi-

tions and movements of the enemy.

At 3 a. m. today a most dashing ad-

vance was made by the Canadian re-

giment and some engineers, supported

by the Gordon Highlanders and Sec-

ond Shropshires, resulting in our gain-

ing a point some 600 yards nearer the

enemy and within about eighty yards

of his trenches, where our men en-

trenched themselves and maintained

their positions until morning, a gall-

ant deed worthy of our Colonial com-

rades, and which I am glad to say was

attended by comparatively slight loss.

This apparently clinched matters,

for at daylight today a letter signed

by Cronje, in which he stated that he

surrendered unconditionally, was

brought to our outposts under a flag

of truce.

In my reply I told General Cronje

he must present himself at my camp

and that his forces must come out

of their laager after laying down their

arms. By 7 a. m. I received General

Cronje and dispatched a telegram to

you announcing the fact. In the

course of conversation he asked for

kind treatment at our hands and also

that his wife, grandson, private secre-

tary, adjutant and servants might ac-

company him wherever he might be

sent. I reassured him and told him

his request would be complied with. I

informed that a general officer would

be sent with him to Cape Town to in-

sure his being treated with proper re-

spect en route. He will start this af-

ternoon under charge of Major General

Pretorius, who will hand him over to

the General commanding at Cape

Town.

The prisoners, who number about

3,000, will be formed into commandos

under our own officers. They will also

leave here today, reaching the Modder-

river tomorrow when they will be

rallied to Cape Town in detachments.

The above dispatch was read in both

the House of Lords and the House of

Commons today. The reference to the

Canadians evoked immense and pro-

longed cheering.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Govern-

ment leader in the House of Commons,

said he had no information relative to

the guns.

The Number Captured

LONDON, Feb. 27, 6:25 p. m.—

(Afternoon Service.)—It is now known

that Lord Roberts has no doubt

that the number of Boers captured is

approximately 3,000, of whom

about 1,500 are citizens of the Free

Free State. The remainder are citi-

zens of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Twenty-nine

Transvaal officers were captured and

eighteen Free State officers were made

prisoners. The guns captured from

the Transvaal forces were three 75-

centimetre Krupps, one 9-pounder and

one Maxim gun. From the Free State

the British captured one 75-centi-

metre Krupp and one Maxim gun.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:38 p. m.—(After-

noon Service.)—The Secretary of

State for War, the Marquis of Lans-

downe, announced in the House of

Lords this afternoon that the prison-

ers captured with General Cronje num-

bered about 3,000 men. General Cronje

will be sent to Cape Town.

British Casualties.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 6:35 p. m.—(After-

noon Service.)—The War Office has

issued a list of 721 non-commissioned

officers and men wounded in the fight-

ing at Paardeberg Sunday, February

18, including 63 Canadians and 273

Highlanders.

Majuba Hill Avenged.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Ser-

vice.)—"Majuba Avenged," "Cronje

Surrenders," "Great British Victory."

These are the expressions being shout-

ed all over London today, yet there are

few outward signs of the natural joy

that Lord Roberts' dispatch has really

caused. The capitulation of General

Cronje has been looked upon as a mat-

ter of a certainty for a week past, and

now that it has come, enthusiasm finds it-

self discounted by the anticipation.

The magnitude of the success of "Little

Boots" is almost overlooked in the

fact that it synchronized with the an-

niversary of Majuba Hill and wiped out

a dishonor of nineteen years' stand-

ing. While the afternoon papers all

comment upon this happy coincidence,

they do not forget the splendid bravery

of the enemy.

The St. James Gazette says: "The

splendid courage of the Boers has not

been able to withstand any longer the

bombardment which few modern sol-

diers have supported for so many

hours as they have days. The influ-

ence of the surrender not only upon

the situation at Ladysmith but on the

whole conduct of the war will be im-

mense.

If the news of the relief of Lad-

ysmith only reaches England, and it is

quite possible this may be the case,

the cup of national happiness would

be full.

The Globe, under the heading of

"Majuba Avenged," says: "We shall

not jump at the conclusion that the

war is over, but that a victory has been

gained which brings the end well in

sight. General Cronje no doubt suc-

ceeded in delaying Lord Roberts' en-

trance into Bloemfontein, but the de-

lay is all he has been able to accom-

plish.

The Westminster Gazette, which is

inclined to be pro-Boer, says: "Ad-

mission for the desperate valor of

General Cronje is mingled with anger

at the necessity imposed upon us of

purchasing victory at this cost. Let us

remember Paardeberg if we like, but

forget Majuba and have done with

the whole train of misleading asso-

ciations and mischievous ideas which

revolved around that unhappy mem-

ory."

Further details of the dramatic sur-

render of General Cronje at Paarde-

berg are eagerly awaited. Speculation

as to how soon Lord Roberts will

be able to press on to Bloemfontein

but before he enters the capital of

the Free State he will undoubtedly

have to overcome a powerful force

and make strong entrenchments. The

news of General Cronje's surrender

was received with unbounded satisfac-

tion at Windsor. The Queen immedi-

ately telegraphed her congratulations

to Lord Roberts and the troops. There

was a much more outward display of

joy in the provinces than in Lon-

don. The Glasgow and Liverpool

exchanges were greatly excited

and members sang "God Save the

Queen" repeatedly and cheered for

"Little Boats." Flags were liberally

hoisted on the municipal and House

flags in all the large towns. The

news was very jubilant in the

which the Queen represented

and she sent the occasion of

the day to take a long holiday

and a round South African so that

about 1,500 are citizens of the Free







# THE NEWS FROM MAUI

## Death of Miss English By Plague.

## DETAILS OF KIHAI CASE

## District Quarantine--Rats Have the Disease--Camp Wood--General News Items.

KAHILU (Maui), February 28, 1900.

One more death from bubonic plague is recorded in Kahilui. Julia English, Tahitian, aged about 45, and a sister of the local pilot, succumbed to the disease on the night of Sunday last. The deceased had for years been subject to internal hemorrhages and on the 19th instant was forced to take to her bed. Dr. Armitage of Wailuku attended her but up to her death observed no suspicious signs and treated her for malarial fever. On last Sunday however she sunk rapidly and died as recorded. Dr. Garvin conducted an autopsy early on Monday morning and discovered undoubted evidence that the disease was plague. Bob English's house situated about 250 yards mauka of the site of the Chinatown fire, was at once placed under guard and the whole of the occupants removed at once to the detention camp (Camp Wood) where they will remain for the regulation period. The remains of the deceased woman were cremated at midnight of the 26th inst. and at about noon on Tuesday the house and outbuildings were destroyed by fire. Bob English had a few pet sheep and a number of pigeons but all were destroyed, even his old favorite dog was not permitted to leave the infected premises but suffered death by bullet together with the sheep. The last victim to the plague was a close friend of Mrs. Ah Ming, whose husband died from the disease and was considered the most clear case on record. She was a guest of the Ah Mings at the Chinese New Year celebrations and exchanged visits with them up to the time of the quarantine and destruction of Chinatown when of course all social intercourse between them was suddenly stopped.

### The Rats Have Plague.

The quarantine regulations of Kahilui are most rigidly enforced. Kahilui store is closed and together with the manager's house and family maintained in strict quarantine. The reason is because two dead rats were discovered in the store last Sunday and were examined for plague bacilli by Dr. Garvin. In one of the rodents the plague bacilli were discovered in strong force, and in view of the enormous supply trade conducted by the store, it was considered advisable to suspend all business for a time. The closing of the store is a source of considerable inconvenience, as all supplies must now be drawn from Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Pala, and as none of these stores are exceptionally well stocked, the condition of Kahilui can be appreciated.

### A Suspicious Case.

A rather suspicious case is reported from Kihai plantation. A young Japanese woman died on Monday night under circumstances sufficient to warrant an autopsy. Dr. Garvin was unable to find any bacilli in the several slides treated but discovered in the heart and spleen conditions in every way resembling those met with in genuine plague victims and considers the case suspicious.

All through freight from abroad is landed on the old wharf here and carried through by train. The railroad is surrounded by barbed wire fences throughout the town and men are stationed at all the gates at the crossings.

### Shipping is Lively.

The various sugar plantations are busy shipping their products and despite the fact that the majority of the regular hands are in quarantine and that Japanese help from the plantations is employed, the Railroad company is making good headway with the shipping. The Centennial is being rapidly freighted and as soon as she receives a full cargo will sail for San Francisco. The Cleveland arrived from San Francisco with a full cargo on Monday and anchored outside till Tuesday morning when she sailed for Kihai where she will discharge. The vessels remaining in port are the S. S. Centennial, ship Antiope, bark Chesalis, schooner's Novelty and Helen N. Kimball. The Claudine got away for Hana yesterday morning.

### Camp Wood a Model.

Camp Wood under A. L. C. Atkinson and Hay Wodehouse, runs the drill shed camp very close for first honors in the way of cleanliness and excellence of organization. The camp is situated in a most healthful position about a mile back of the town of Kahilui. The sandy soil quickly absorbs all moisture and the fresh sea breezes throughout the entire day and night makes the site an ideal one, not necessarily for a quarantine camp, but as a residence district.

The five cottages which house 346 regulars are within a high board enclosure wherein is also the "executive" building and quarters for the officers and guards. Hawaiian, American, British, Chinese and Japanese flags are set upon tall flagpoles at all points of the camp and wrestling, swings and sports of all kinds are provided for the inmates. The whole camp assumes the appearance of a holiday fair. Every body seems pleased and no complaints were recorded. The only trouble will be encountered when their time is up and they will be requested to hustle for themselves. The food is fresh daily and the utensils for preparing it are as clean as possible. The superintendent and his staff are kept busy rounding up food

from different points of Maui and hind the lack of providing for close of, but people by no means a light one.

### District Quarantine.

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 28, 1900.

Hay Wodehouse, manager of the detention camp, has a number of patients who are allowed to move about or pass along the plantations who have just passed a strict examination of their movements and identifying themselves to the satisfaction of the guards.

Hana and Lihoua people are making their quarantine examinations more and more strict against the rest of Maui, and they are right in so doing.

### Notes of the Plague.

The first shooting range of Kahilui is being used as a morgue.

The appraisers of the goods and buildings of burned Chinatown valued the whole at about \$20,000.

The heavy rain of the 15th so flooded the old track that the detention camp this next day Messrs. Garvin and Atkinson immediately ordered the tunnel and constructed a new camp to the windward of the site of the Kahilui shooting range near the road.

It is reported that the old race track detention camp will not be entirely destroyed by fire, but only the part occupied by the Chinaman who died on the 19th ultimo. The rest of the premises is to be thoroughly disinfected and returned to the Maui Racing Association.

On Friday, the 23d, four houses were burned in Kahilui in the vicinity of the burned district. They were the quarters of fifty or sixty Kahilui railroad employees, mostly Japanese. These people had been placed in the new detention camp the night previous, the 23d. The people in the detention camp now number nearly 300.

### Steamer Communication.

Alexander & Baldwin have the steamers Centennial and Cleveland under contract. This looks like the realization of the plan that they have been considering for a year past—that of having steam communication between Kahilui and San Francisco twice a month.

All honor is due to the so-called Alexander & Baldwin stores of Maui for maintaining ordinary prices of staple articles during the plague epidemic. The stores in question are the Kahilui store, the Pala plantation store, the Haiku Sugar Co.'s store at Hamakua, the Spreckelsville store, and the Kihai plantation store. The prices prevailing last week at one of the stores were as follows: Flour (No. 1), at \$1.20 a bag, \$4.50 a barrel; Hawaiian rice, \$7; Louisiana rice, \$5; kerosene oil, \$2.75 a case; barley, \$1.25; bran, 90 cents; etc.

### District Inspection.

During Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th, the whole of Makawao district was inspected and given a clean bill of health. Not a suspicious case was discovered, and if this state of affairs continues the schools of the district will re-open, after a discontinuance of three weeks, on Monday, the 26th.

The inspection of the Kula region was made Saturday, the 24th, under the direction of Louis von Tempky of the Health Committee. During the same day an inspection was made under charge of C. H. Dickey, from Komo to Halehaku. On Sunday, the 25th, another house-to-house visit was made from Halehaku through Huala, Kailua to Keanae by a company of citizens under the lead of D. C. Lindsay of the Health Committee and C. H. Dickey.

All the plantations are and have been strictly enforcing their quarantine regulations, and daily house-to-house inspections. On Spreckelsville plantation each house of every camp is inspected twice a day, so that the contracting of any case of sickness or death is almost impossible.

### Various News Items.

Weather—Pleasant, with trade winds.

Weather—Cool and delightful, no rain for more than a week.

The Centennial arrived in Kahilui this morning, having left Hana at 2 a. m. She brought fourteen bags of mail for Wailuku and Makawao.

It is Hay Wodehouse, who is assisting A. L. C. Atkinson at the detention camp, not "Ray" or "Henry," as several newspapers have it.

On the 27th seventeen Makawao ladies met at the house of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Pala, and held a "sewing bee" for the benefit of the inmates of the Kahilui detention camp.

A fine piece of scenery was Haleakala's summit yesterday morning, the 25th. A light mantle of snow covered the three highest peaks and spread along the ridge toward Kaupua.

Kahilui harbor is full of vessels, and the Custom house officers have more than they can do. Collector E. H. Bailey is at Kihai today looking after the steamer Cleveland, and J. L. Zamwalt, as port surveyor and quarantine officer of Kahilui, is "bushed" with work.

### FROM H. P. BALDWIN.

The Details of the Suspicious Case At Kihai.

HAIKU, Maui, March 1.—Since Chinatown was burned in Kahilui, we have had but one case in Kahilui, and that was Bob English's (pilot) sister, who died last Sunday night. Bob English's family has been removed to quarantine corralled off by itself. In the quarantine camp there have been no cases, except the one Chinaman, who died after the people were sent to quarantine. The prospect is that they will all, except Bob English's family, be discharged next Monday.

A woman died rather suddenly at Kihai at camp 2; that is to say, at the deep well pump, about two miles from the landing. Dr. Winslow had called her sickness malarial fever, but she died so suddenly that they considered it wise to send the body to the morgue at Kahilui. There was no external evidence, however, of plague, and the post mortem gave such slight evidence of plague that Dr. Garvin said he could not pronounce it plague, although there were some suspicious conditions. I told Pogue that it was wise to act as though it were plague, and burn the house and all their belongings, and to

remove them to a safe distance from the camp, and to keep their house under guard. The house was burned the morning of the 28th. I have sent Pogue a list of a person and he will start in at once a person right and left. He is having his camp 2, which, as will be recalled, was a camp of small houses for the Chinese, and everything in it, the houses taken over for a good purpose. This is an excellent and wise precaution. I trust that it was not a case of plague at Kihai, but we have taken the steps that we have, as it is too important a matter to take any chances.

The man and his wife, who died, came with an immigrant lot, fifty months ago, and both men and wife have worked steadily on the plantation so that it would seem to be impossible that they brought it with them. They have lived some distance from the landing, as is known, and they kept pretty steadily at work. About two weeks ago the woman's brother-in-law was taken sick with malaria, and she stayed home to nurse him. He recovered, and then she was taken sick. Her temperature did not rise materially until the afternoon before she died, when it went up to 103½, and the next morning she died at 5 o'clock. The suddenness of the rise of temperature and death was the only thing that aroused suspicion. The plantation is under quarantine, and the camp is under quarantine by itself, and every precaution taken to stamp it out if it should be proved to be plague.

### FROM SPRECKELSVILLE.

News of the District Facts About New Mill.

SPRECKELSVILLE (Maui), March 1, 1900.—Plague scares, fortunately false alarms, are the order of the day here, and the officials are kept busy tracing them out. Two or three deaths having lately taken place amongst the Japanese at Kihai and this place, it has been thought best to take the bodies to Kahilui, so that Dr. Garvin might examine and pass upon them. So far the verdict has been "no plague," but there is much anxiety for the neighborhood has a very large Asiatic population, and once the pest gained a hold in the plantation camps, the consequences would be serious indeed.

The plantation railroad has been extended to Kihai and the last steamer from the Coast to arrive at Kahilui has been moved round to the other side of the island, where she is being discharged. She will likely also take on her cargo of sugar at that port, should present conditions continue.

A crusade against rats is being vigorously carried on, and a miniature state of siege is in existence all over the island. Indeed Nahuks has carried it so far that people have even asked their permission before telephoning to them. Iest maybe they should be under the fear of catching infection by electric currents. Owing to the strict quarantine rice is said to be \$13 a bag at Nahuks.

SPRECKELSVILLE (Maui), February 26, 1900.—The contract for the new mill-buildings has been let to Messrs. Milliken Bros. of New York, who have become famous for large iron and steel structures of all kinds. This will be an extensive undertaking and as the material will come round the horn, and will not reach Kahilui before the 1st of the new year, it will be midsummer 1901 before it is all erected.

The mill machinery is not yet ordered, but various tenders from the most noted manufacturers in the United States are under consideration, and a decision will, no doubt, be reached within this next few months.

A mill capable of turning out five hundred tons of sugar in twenty-four hours is such a mammoth enterprise that all previous figures have to be set aside and a new set of computations made. The new mill site is near the center of the plantation, and excavation for foundations, etc., is already in progress. The railroad has also been extended to it. The place selected has, besides being centrally located, another great advantage over the old site, in that the elevation is such that all the waste water from the mill, which is quite a large stream, can be used for irrigation on the lower fields. This is a great defect at the old mill, as that is so situated that all the water from it runs direct to the sea. But, besides the water waste, the rich fertilizing ingredients with which the mill-stream is charged and the waste molasses, etc., all share the same fate. Where the rainfall is so light that nearly every gallon of water used has to be either pumped, or brought from long distances by ditches and flumes, this waste of water is quite a serious loss; and the consequent gain by the new arrangement will go far towards paying interest on the capital about to be expended.

### DONATIONS FROM MAKAWELL

Relief Sent for Plague Sufferers in Honolulu.

Nearly a thousand dollars in cash has been subscribed by residents of the Makawell plantation on Kauai for the relief of Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian sufferers by the plague. C. T. Morrison, manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, sends the following list of donations:

Cash—Collected by Ah Loy from Chinese on Makawell plantation and in Hanapepe valley and sent to the Chinese Consul, \$443.75.

Collected by Mr. and Mrs. Mohara from Japanese on Makawell plantation and in Hanapepe valley and from Wahiawa, sent to Japanese Consul, \$22.70.

Collected by Mr. B. Kamatani from Japanese on Makawell plantation and sent to Japanese Consul, \$158.50.

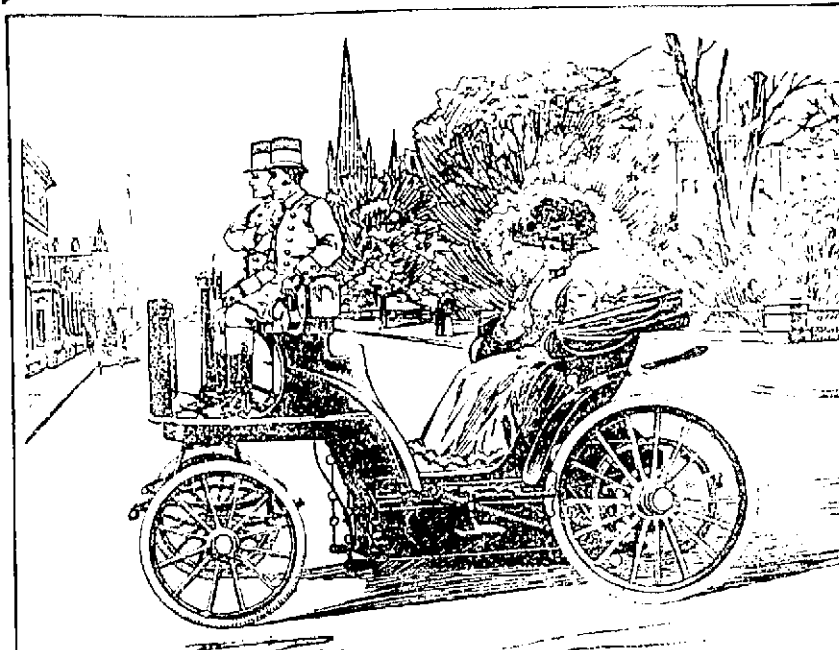
Collected from foreigners on Makawell plantation for Hawaiians and sent to Mr. J. P. Cooke, \$92.00.

Donated by Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Mrs. J. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mrs. Miss Gay, sent to Mr. J. P. Cooke, \$200.00.

Clothing—Collected by Mrs. Mohara from Japanese, 320 pieces.

Collected by Mr. B. Kamatani from Japanese, 86 pieces.

Donated by Makawell Plantation stores, dentin, 534 yards; unbleached muslin, 53 yards; chesecloth, 10 yards; calico prints, 270 yards; thread, 2 dozen; sent to the Japanese Ladies Relief Society.



### HOW UP-TO-DATE SOCIETY RIDES.

Modish people in New York showed unusual interest in this year's bicycle show, because of its automobile feature. The display of the horseless carriage at Madison Square Garden was certainly attractive. The vehicles ranged from the heavy truck to the light, handsome and sporty turnout built for the lady whose husband or papa has a large bank account. Manufacturers' representatives, in full dress, explained and explored their goods to men wearing high hats and women in tailor-made suits and rich furs. The bicycle was by no means neglected, but its votaries presented a more democratic appearance. There are some well known in the automobile line in New York, but the coming summer will undoubtedly see the number greatly increased.

### BEATRICE BEAN.

The Woman Who Smuggled Herself on a Transport.

A stray and belated copy of the Tribune of Manila has brought information of a newspaper woman whose romantic experiences are remembered here:

Miss Beatrice Bean, an up-to-date newspaper woman, who represents the San Francisco Call, arrived in this port on board the City of Para last Friday under most peculiar circumstances, which are most fully described below: Beatrice Bean, disguised as a man, applied for work to the captain of the City of Para previous to the departure of that ship for the Philippines. The captain was attracted by her bright, vivacious manner, and gave her employment as his cabin boy. Four days out from San Francisco Miss Bean acknowledged her sex to the captain, who ordered her to be immediately placed in confinement in one of the ladies' toilet rooms. When the vessel arrived at Honolulu she was taken off the ship under guard. Two hours previous to the sailing of the City of Para from Honolulu Miss Bean smuggled herself on board and mixed with the passengers, once more disguised in masculine clothing. Her presence on board was discovered, and she was again placed under arrest with a guard and officer in charge of her.

### PLAGUE AT NOUMEA.

Englishman Catches It From an Infected Flea.

SYDNEY, Feb. 3.—Private letters from Noumea speak of the stringent measures being taken to stamp out the plague. Rats are held chiefly responsible for the spread of the disease. Over 200 rodents in one consignment of rice were killed, and 250 tons of rice thrown into the sea. Lime-water and disinfectants are instrumental in checking the disease. In one case, while a young Englishman was killing a rat, a flea off the animal bit him, and bubonic formed and spread through the system.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The ship John McDonald arrived in Hilo February 28, seven days from this port.

## Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

## Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

## Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

## Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

## COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Pwllheli, and Kainsaws.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900

## AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The surrender of Orange, while a highly important event, does not, except in the person of that brave commander, materially reduce the Boer fighting strength. When his report began General Cronje had 7000 men. The number that surrendered was variously estimated at from 3000 to 4000, leaving from 3000 to 4000 unaccounted for. Some of these were killed and wounded but it appears that a large force got through French's lines and made its way towards Bloemfontein where 30,000 Boers are said to be assembling behind a great system of forts to await the arrival of Roberts with the 45,000 men and 110 guns that brought Cronje's little band of bargainers to grief.

The Free State capital promises to be a place of protracted fighting. Its forts are strong and well-mounted; the city itself is amply provisioned and its garrison will be large. The chances are that the British will have to besiege it, but they can do this and, out of their grand army of 213,000 men and 410 guns detach enough men to drive the outlying Boer soldiers into their forts. The rest will be a matter of siege and eventual triumph.

We cannot see that the war is very near its end but all fear of further British humiliations is practically over providing Europe does not interfere. Cronje's capture, however, makes the latter contingency more and more remote.

## INTER-ISLAND MAIL.

Owing to retrenchment the Post-office, as well as the Custom House, is getting short of men, and when the Postoffice finds itself in that condition the public soon has reason to complain.

Early yesterday morning the Alice Kimball came in from Maui with the mail. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon before the Postoffice was able to take official cognizance of the matter, and then the mail was sent over to Quarantine Island to be fumigated. Up to a late hour last night it had not made its appearance in the Postoffice boxes.

At this writing no one in Honolulu knows but that important public matters, possibly appertaining to the plague, are covered by the quarantined mail. If the Postoffice had been able to attend to the Maui letters promptly in the morning they might have been out of quarantine by late afternoon. Perhaps when the mail finally comes to hand the Health authorities will regret the delay and the people of Maui more than they.

Would it not be well in these days of plague to consider the prompt delivery of the inter-island mails as a public matter of urgency—one closely connected with the safeguarding of the public health? If so, then it would be in order to ask the Council of State to make an appropriation for it.

Certainly some way should be found to expedite the inter-island postal delivery.

## ASIATIC FOODSTUFFS.

If fear of making the Asiatics of these Islands sick by "depriving them of their accustomed food" is the reason why suspected Oriental provender is not to be condemned and burned, we invite the Board of Health to consider these facts:

(I) That the foods which may contain the germs of plague and which it is proposed to destroy are not the staples, but the luxuries. Asiatics can live without the latter as well as foreigners do without their own choice tidbits. While rice, tea and vegetables are to be had, with occasionally a little fish, beef, poultry and pork, the Asiatics will not suffer. They can wait awhile for bamboo sprouts and imported bird's nests without coming to any harm.

(II) Thousands of Chinese and Japanese coolies employed on the ranches and railroads of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona do not eat Oriental food from one year's end to the other—and they keep as cool as an orange of health as white people do.

(III) Chinese and Japanese coolies employed in the colonies and parts of Honolulu and in those of our island cities and a thousand towns and villages of the Mainland make three meals a day of foreign food and live on them. They do not get sick, and the fact, seem to prefer the foreign diet to the diet of the ordinary Hawaiian.

(IV) Japanese and Chinese coolies at Eastern America and Europe, who are employed in the same manner as the Hawaiian coolies, do not get sick. Why should the effect of a school regimen, adhered to for a few weeks or months, seem natural enough to Tillman?

be necessarily harmful to their compatriots here?

There is absolutely nothing in the idea that the Asiatics will sicken and die for want of their fancy groceries, but there is a great deal in the suspicion that they will, under present circumstances in Hawaii, sicken and die because of them.

## A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

It is to be hoped that the Conference Committee of the Senate and House will see the unwisdom, as the Senate Committee on Territories did not, of removing from the Callom Bill the clause which makes the Hawaiian courts the judges of elections to the Territorial Legislature, and vests that responsibility in the Legislature itself. The reference of such matters to the Judiciary has been the rule in Hawaii since 1887 and is acceptable, we believe, to all classes. Prior to 1887 disputed elections to the Legislature were nearly always settled on a partisan basis. It mattered nothing if a candidate had been elected and could prove it, for if his appeal went before a Legislature composed of his political antagonists he usually lost his seat. Perhaps it would be safe to say that he invariably lost it. At any rate, scandals were so common that the law was changed, making the Supreme Court the judge of elections, and since then there has been no trouble. Elections since 1887 have been fair, and it is highly desirable that they should remain so.

The system having worked well here, being supported as it is by all classes, and having justified itself in the English colonies, why should it not be retained? If it is not "American" it had better be, for anything calculated, by sober and lawful process, to do away with such scandalous pervasions of justice toward elected officials as that shown by the Democratic Kentucky Legislature now in session, is surely an aid to good government.

It is not too much to ask of Congress that it leave intact the time-tried safeguards Hawaii has erected around the purity of its elections and not try to supplant them with a system which could not work well here and does not always secure fair play on the Mainland.

## COL. MILLS AND THE PLAGUE.

The Boston Transcript of February 16th publishes a letter from Honolulu in which the following passage occurs:

An American here who gave his services in fighting the plague and who had charge of a large section of the infected district says: "I was very much surprised by an article in one of the San Francisco papers, which stated that all the scientific work done in fighting the plague here was through the United States Army Corps located in this city. As a matter of fact, the small portion of the United States Army located here has not made itself particularly popular, because since the disease broke out it has established a rigid quarantine around its own camp and absolutely refused to aid the community even in guarding some of the outlying passes through the valleys, and it was not until the day that Chinatown was burned that Colonel Mills, the commanding officer, allowed a few of his precious soldiers to guard the Kawaiahae Church grounds, where we had to take between two and three thousand of people from Chinatown."

This criticism of Colonel Mills, while perhaps not intentionally unjust, deserves a few words of correction and rebuke. The laws of the United States, enacted, we believe, when the Democrats first got control of Congress after the Civil War, prohibit the use of Federal troops for the maintenance of order in municipalities or in the furtherance of municipal concerns, the exceptions being when insurrection against the authority of the United States, invasion or riots are imminent or in progress and only, in the latter case, at the call of the civil authorities. On January 26th Colonel Mills kept his men in camp until he received a message from President Dole asking him to bring them to the neighborhood of the fire while the Asiatic population was being moved. It was feared at the time that there might be an Oriental outbreak. Strictly speaking, Colonel Mills, on seeing the city well out of that danger, should have withdrawn his men, but he was courteous enough to let them stay at Kawaiahae two or three days on guard duty. It is a poor recompense for that service to sneer at his "precious soldiers" and speak of the military establishment as "unpopular."

So far as quarantining its own camp and refusing to let his men do the outmost work of the Board of Health are concerned, Colonel Mills did precisely what his duty required. Had he done more, he would have been a hero, and let his men do sanitary police work for the Republic or the people, he would probably have been a saint.

The sympathy of the people of Honolulu and Hawaii will be with Senator Henry Waterhouse and his family in their sad affliction. The news of the death of a son who was away on his wedding journey and who, so far as his father knew before yesterday's steamer arrived, was enjoying European travel, came like a bolt from the blue. To the father and the widow words can give small consolation at this time, though the widespread sympathy they stand for may help the sufferer ones to bear their burden.

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## THE FENCE OF THE TROPICS.

The Boston Herald, whose habit of pumping at conclusions about everything beyond the borders of New England we have remarked before, now declares against giving Territorial dignity to the new island possessions of the United States on the ground that the tropical climate is such as to practically exclude white men from residence, thus leaving the grave business of American government in the hands of natives.

What does the Boston Herald know or want to know about distant climates? It is true that summers are cooler at San Diego, in the southwestern corner of the United States' Mainland than they are in the northeastern corner of Maine—yet an affidavit of the Weather Bureau would not make the editor of the Boston Herald comprehend and remember that important fact. We know this because it has been tried. It is also true that the winters of Juneau, Alaska, are milder than those of Boston—yet the Herald probably never heard of that fact, and would not believe it anyway. So far as the climates of tradewind tropical islands go, white people born under them are not only as successful business men as their cousins of the North Temperate zone, but their sons and grandsons take scholastic and athletic honors in American universities. Probably the editor of the Herald has seen proofs of this statement a score of times and in a score of ways, for they have appeared often enough in print, but he never condescends to let them get between his bigoted provincialism and the receptivity of his readers.

Nevertheless we should like to ask the Herald a few questions. One is whether the political and commercial activities of the white men of Hawaii prove them to have degenerated from the parent stock, and if so in what way? How is it that the Dutch have thrived so well in Java? What signs of degeneracy are there among the English of India, taking Lord Roberts and Rudyard Kipling as types of men who were born there? Has the Latin race gained or lost ground by its migration to the tropical and semi-tropical regions of America? Is it not more virile there than it is at home? Why has the death rate among British regiments in India steadily decreased as their acclimation progressed? Why is it that the birth rate among the French of Algeria exceeds that of France itself while the rate of longevity is normal?

We should like to get an intelligent answer to these questions from the Herald, but can hardly entertain the hope that its editor will do anything else than choose instead to keep on printing the absurdities which he takes for granted.

Some time ago Bob Wilcox wrote back, with almost human intelligence, that there was no chance to restore the Queen. It is a pity his opinion about the Governorship should be so much less convincing.

Governor Cecil Brown is the latest mention in the political chronicles. Gentlemen who have not yet been spoken of for Governor can easily arrange the matter by looking for the Coast and letting it be known that they have private business at Washington.

The case of Mr. Levy, assuming it to be plague, is very regrettable, but it seems to have been the logical result of that immunity from the torch which the Hotel stables so long enjoyed. The Levy case emphasizes the need of the severe but safe policy expressed in the dictum: "When in doubt, burn the house."

Today is the first anniversary of the death of Princess Kaiulani, than whom no member of the late Hawaiian dynasty better deserved a long life and a happy one. The story of this young girl, reared in expectation of a throne and deprived of it by no fault of her own; married with most loving care and yet dying on the brink of womanhood, is full of the kind of pathos which lives in history, song and romance.

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## GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Netley hospital to give vent to their delight.

The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually, bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her Majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and naval ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, soldiers and sailors vying with each other in displays of delight.

A letter has been received from a man in the First Dragoons, now in South Africa, confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the Dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long, and adds: "That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing and all are willing to follow him in spite of his reverses."

## Apathetic London.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—No one who did not know of General Cronje's surrender would suspect from the appearance of the town that London was today celebrating the chief victory of the war.

Not a flag is flying and in front of the places where bulletins are displayed to the public scarcely more than a dozen people stop at a time to read the news. Outside of the War Office there is the same absence of enthusiasm, which is due doubtless to the drizzling rain.

In the War Office lobbies when a clerk posted the news of the surrender quite a crowd was waiting, and here the tidings were hailed with considerable enthusiasm and in an incredibly short space of time, the news had spread to all parts of London. At the Mansion House when the news was posted it was received with great excitement by the crowds of business men hurrying to their offices and cries of "Bravo Roberts!" and "Majuba!" were heard.

The Lord Mayor of London said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that while the surrender of General Cronje was a foregone conclusion the news was received with a great sense of relief and the result of the capitulation, he thought, would be the rapid conclusion of hostilities.

At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the House opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices and consols strangely were slightly weaker.

## News From Mafeking.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the World from Mafeking, Bechuanaland, February 16th, by native runner to Gaborone, says: All are well here. A dance was interrupted on Sunday, February 11th, by an alarm sounded announcing that the Boers intended to attack the town. There was some heavy firing by the Boers, but it was not pushed home.

The next day, Monday, February 12th, Captain Girdwood (A. S. Kirkwood), lately of the Third Royal Irish Rifles, was mortally wounded. He was universally held in high regard. There was heavy night firing on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th.

"Creaky" (apparently the nickname of a Boer siege gun) was dismantled at nightfall on the 14th and had disappeared on the morning of the 15th, Thursday, but during the day turned up five miles west of Mafeking and began shelling the town at noon, the range at that distance being as favorable for her as that from her previous position, while she is inaccessible at present to the gradual advance of the British garrison (by running trenches.) The last advance made the Boers uneasy.

There was firing all Thursday night. It was a pretty slight, but too much of that sort of thing falls upon one.

Today, the 16th, bullets have been falling everywhere and very viciously. The British guns occasionally stir up such a response.

## Boers Prepare for Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:20 a. m.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts. This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of Laurence Marques. The commands are described as "hastening from all quarters of the two republics." No estimate is made of their numbers, but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of the places where they have been in contact with the British, except the district near Ladysmith, may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field. The gathering of this army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to General Cronje's steadfast defense. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for ten days now, and whether he is relieved or not he has given time for the dispersed Boer factions to get together and prepare positions to receive the British advance when Cronje is overcome and Lord Roberts moves forward.

It is difficult to conceive that the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive and to rescue General Cronje from his precarious situation.

The War Office had nothing at midnight to indicate his collapse, and he may hold out for a few days. The correspondents seem to have no exact information respecting his resources. Some say he has plenty of food, but is short of ammunition. Others assert that he has abandoned his food supplies but kept about 100,000 rounds of cartridges.

## Buller's Advance Stoutly Contested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Sun has the following from General Buller, dated February 24, 2:10 p. m. Hard fighting has now been going on night and day for ten days, and in that time the

British have gained a few miles in the advance toward Ladysmith.

Every hill in this part of the country has been strongly entrenched and is stubbornly held by the Boers. Every yard of the British advance is hotly contested.

Up to last evening the British had got nearly to Pieters Station, and were attacking the high hills above the railway station. It is thought that the British casualties have been heavy.

## Will Not End the War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Montague White, American representative of the Boers, says:

If Cronje and his men are captured it will not end the war. It will be a tremendous blow, but not a mortal one. The war will not end until Pretoria falls, and when the British reach the Transvaal capital many thousands of lives will be lost. The Boers believe Pretoria is impregnable, and there is good reason for their confidence. As to intervention, the outlook is not pleasing. I see no hope in Europe, unless Russia should take action, and that does not appear likely. I believe Emperor William would like to stop the war, but he does not exactly know how to go about it.

The only hope is in the United States. No other power can mediate and the Administration appears to be lukewarm. Public opinion in the United States seems to count for little, so far as its influence upon the Administration is concerned. All these meetings throughout the country, the direct evidence that the sentiment of the people of the United States favors mediation, count for nothing with the Administration. Those placed in power are safe for four years.

In England such an outburst would overturn a Ministry in a single week. It would force the Government to do its will. When I was in Washington it was made plain to me that the Administration feels secure. It is bound to remain in office for a certain length of time.

## TRANSAVAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the South African War.

October mail has reached Kimberley. Native runners report the relief of Mafeking.

The main body of Boers has gone from the Tugela.

Captain De Montmorency was killed near Sterkstroom.

Fighting continues around Petrusburg and Kimberley.

The Boers have formally annexed Prieska to the Free State.

Four hundred Missouri mules have been shipped to South Africa.

London financiers look for an ending of the war within three weeks.

Winston Churchill criticizes the amount of baggage carried by Buller's army.

On February 21 a large number of Boers forced French's lines and escaped.

English residents of San Francisco have sent a trained nurse to South Africa.

Complaint is made of the delay in utilizing the Marconi system in South Africa.

The losses of the Boers at Paardeberg from the British bombardment were appalling.

The country west of the railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is gradually settling down.

Telegraph wires between Cronje's camp and Bloemfontein were severed before the surrender.

Fifty per cent of the men in Brabant's Horse, a volunteer organization, have taken their discharges.

Cecil Rhodes says that not half enough has been made of the splendid gallantry of the mounted troops.

The Canadian transport Pomeranian arrived at Cape Town from Halifax January 25 with Canadian troops.

The Transvaal Government has £5,000,000 in bullion at Pretoria and is valuing 35,000 sovereigns a month.

Premier Sellsbush justifies the seizure of the ship Sabine, and declares American interests were not injured.

Rands stocks have almost reached their former figure. Cronje's surrender has boomed the market greatly.

An electric plant and dynamo bearing the mark of an Ipswich, England, maker, were found in a Boer trench.

The Brussels Daily Mail says the Afrikaner Bond is promoting rebellion against England throughout the colony.

The Lord Mayor of London has acknowledged receiving £1,106 from British residents in California for relief funds.

First Lord of the Admiralty Goschen asks for £150,000,000 for naval expenditure for the year, but declines the mobilization of the fleet.

Professor Thomas Bacon of the University of California says that England will get off cheaply at any price if Chamberlain is forced out.

The British are within two miles of touch with Ladysmith, but the ground

is still to be covered is the hardest part, and severe fighting is expected.

Owing to the lessons of the Boer war the German cavalry arm will be increased and mass charges of cavalry will be eliminated from the tactics.

The departure of Lumsden's Horse from Calcutta for South Africa was a brilliant event. Viceroy Curzon and his American wife bade them farewell.

The feeling in official circles at Pretoria borders on consternation. General Louis Botha and President Steyn are both urging President Kruger to sue for peace.

Amelia Kussner, miniature painter, returned from Kimberley, where she painted Rhodes' picture. She says he is a type of warrior, and the opposite of Russia's Czar.

Six of Roberts' men were wounded by hollow-nosed Mauser bullets. The nickel cases on striking split with four slits, making a projectile of the most dangerous nature.

King Menelek is in a peaceful mood, lying stories that he would take advantage of Britain's difficulties in South Africa to make a move toward the Nile are set at rest.

Belief is strong in London that France will sooner or later be warring with England. This feeling is strengthened by taunts in French papers of English weakness.

George W. Van Sice, president of the American Boer Council, has forwarded \$2,000 for Boer widows and orphans to the Afrikaner committee of the Legislature at Cape Colony.

Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky introduced a resolution in Congress instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate charges made by former Consul Macrum, of his mail being censored by the British authorities at Durban.

Lady Symons, widow of General Sir William Symons married a subaltern within six weeks of her husband's tragic death at Glencoe. She and the General had been separated. Queen Victoria is indignant, as she has secured Lady Symons an extra pension.

The Duc d'Orleans has arrived, British sentiment by his congratulations to the artist who made the scandalous pictures of the Queen in the Paris paper Le Rire. Orleans was well treated by royalty in England, but his insults and filthy words have made him despised.

Cecil Rhodes, presiding at a meeting of the De Beers Company in Kimberley, made a remarkable speech. Remarking that the year's profits from the diamond mines had been \$10,000,000, he declared the Boers were tools of a mercenary gang whose sole aim was to divide the wealth of the English in South Africa, and that the Dutch Governments were not republics but oligarchies.

## PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

President McKinley Will Supply Data to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley will send to the Senate today (Tuesday) his answer to the Hoar resolution asking for practically all the information in the possession of the Government, relative to the Philippine islands not already before that body.

Some reports from General Otis and correspondence he has had with Aguinaldo will be new, though the officials say they throw little light on the affairs of the archipelago. This, it is stated, is particularly true with reference to the aid and comfort the insurgents have received from persons in the United States.

In one of the reports made by Gen. Otis he asserts that after the destruction of the Spanish fleet "and undoubtedly with the aid and consent of the agents of the United States," a small band of men, natives of Luzon, returned to the vicinity of Manila. They were doubtless encouraged by citizens of the United States and others acting without authority.

General Otis declares, "to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philippine people, they themselves became its controlling element. Aguinaldo and his assistants landed from American vessels in Cavite, supplied by United States agents with arms and ammunition in small quantities for the purpose of raising a native force to assist the American troops to keep back from the shore of Manila bay, the scattered Spanish troops giving annoyance in that vicinity."

General Otis' report will also repeat the cause of the beginning of the revolution. He will declare the insurgents did everything in their power to bring on the conflict. On the night of February 4, after a demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position, at least 150 yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon, he says: "An insurgent approached the picket and refused to halt or answer when challenged. The result was that our picket discharged his gun, when the insurgent troops near Santa Mora opened a spirited fire on our troops stationed there."

One of the reports dated just before the outbreak contains this statement: "I am of the opinion that some of our worst foes are those of our own household. I include an article cut from the Singapore Free Press, which the insurgents declare was written by United States Consul Pratt. The better class of insurgents have complained of this article, as it has had quite an exciting effect upon their people. The active interference of other consuls has also given us considerable trouble."

The article which Consul Pratt is alleged to have written, speaks of the vacillation of the President over the refusal of the United States to recognize the Philippine Government.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Hawaiian, Porto Rico, the Canal and Dewey's Lawsuit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. Through out the session today the Senate has under consideration the Hawaiian Government bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment by Platt of Connecticut as to the appointment and tenure of officers of the courts of the Hawaiian Government. Tillman of South Caro

(Continued on Page 5.)



# GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 4.)

lina embraced the opportunity to make a character-stic speech, in the course of which he made an attack upon Morgan of Alabama and vigorously opposed many provisions of the bill, particularly those which related to suffrage.

When the Senate convened Hale of Maine reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and gave notice that at an early day next week he would call it up for consideration.

At the conclusion of routine business Penrose of Pennsylvania called attention to the proceedings yesterday with reference to the seating of the Hon. M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and said that he did not desire to proceed with the case today.

"I desire to notify the Senate, however," he said, "that on Monday I will call up the resolution, and if no member representing the majority party on the Election Committee is ready to speak the minority will proceed with the debate."

After the passage of a number of minor bills consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment by Platt of Connecticut providing that the President should appoint the Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Circuit Court, and that the Governor of the territory should appoint the other officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years. Platt, in an extended speech, supported his amendment, holding that the provisions of the bill were inconsistent with those incorporated in previous territorial enabling acts.

In a vehement speech Tillman attacked the bill as reported to the Senate and arraigned Mr. Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy.

Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Morgan declined to yield to Tillman to reply to a statement made by Wolcott of Colorado concerning the "suppressed vote" of South Carolina, Tillman said: "I have felt indignant at the treatment I received from the Senator (Morgan). Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Morgan endeavored to interrupt Tillman, but the latter waived him aside, saying:

"I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned."

In the course of a criticism of the measure Tillman said:

"I don't object to a protection of the whites of Hawaii, but what I do object to is the hypocrisy of those in this chamber who maintain that the people of Hawaii are to be treated differently from those who reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern States. The whites of the South are patriotic Americans. I want you to protect the whites of Hawaii, but don't try to do it by hypocrisy."

Tillman then read a letter from a person unnamed, who declared that "a man who dares to oppose the sugar farmers in Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."

Clark of Wyoming asked for the name of the writer of the letter, saying such a charge ought not to be made lightly in the Senate. Tillman declined to give the writer's name.

After expressing some sympathy with the argument of Tillman, Clark of Wyoming said:

"When the Senator from South Carolina charges Senators on the Republican side of the chamber with hypocrisy it comes in very, very poor grace for him to declare by Almighty God that the negroes of the South should not vote."

Tillman—Such a construction cannot in fairness be put upon my remarks. Clark—Will you say to this Senate that you are not trying in the South to suppress the negro vote?

Tillman (with great vehemence)—No; I will say that in South Carolina we have done our level best to keep the "nigger" from voting.

Tillman gave notice of an amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina constitution for the suffrage provisions of the pending bill. At 4:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:45 adjourned.

## The Debate Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the conclusion of Daniel's speech in the Senate today, the Hawaiian Government Bill was taken up and Morgan resumed his speech. Morgan, not having concluded, yielded the floor at 3:25 p. m. to Mr. Aldrich, who presented the report of the conference on the Financial Bill.

When the reading of the report had been concluded and an order made for its printing, an arrangement was effected whereby some member of the conference committee on next Wednesday would make a statement concerning the changes made by the conferees and that the next day the report would be taken up for consideration.

The Hawaiian Bill was again taken up, and Vest of Missouri addressed the Senate. He had been intensely opposed, he said, to the annexation of Hawaii, but that was now a dead issue. "I shall vote for the bill," said he. "It is above and beyond constitutional objection and does not raise any issues that are raised in relation to Porto Rico and the Philippines."

He thought the thanks of the people were due to the Senators who had prepared the measure. There was no provision in it changing the tariff and none that implied that Hawaii was not a part of the United States. "The proposition that the United States can hold territory as a colonial possession and its people as vassals," he continued, "is the most preposterous and dangerous that has ever been advanced in the course of my public life."

Referring to the Dred Scott case, Vest said that the Supreme Court was unanimous in declaring in that decision that the Constitution covered the Territories. "When was it ever heard," he inquired, "that it was necessary for Congress to pass an act to extend the Constitution over acquired territory? This new doctrine is utterly abhorrent. It violates every principle of a republican government. It goes even further than England has

gone with her colonies. Is Porto Rico a part of the United States? If so, where did Congress get the authority to impose duties upon imports from that country? And why is it proposed to place an export duty upon its products when the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits such a tax?"

Foraker of Ohio replied briefly to Mr. Vest's "remarkable argument." It was too late to enter into extended discussion, he said, of the Dred Scott decision, upon which Vest largely had based his argument. He thought the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He asserted that the author of the Declaration of Independence entertained no such views as those advanced by Vest. Thomas Jefferson drew a distinction between territory belonging to the United States and territory which was a part of the United States. "There is," said he, "the United States proper, for which the Constitution is the organic law, and there is the territory outside of the United States which belongs to the United States, but it is not a part of it."

The Senate, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

## Cullom Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Perkins secured the insertion of an amendment in the Hawaiian bill today providing that the coastwise trade regulations of the United States shall be extended to the islands. This means that all the trade between the mainland and the islands must be carried on in American bottoms, as it is now done between the ports on the mainland.

Senator Nelson some time ago introduced a special bill covering this point, but it was thought desirable to include this provision in the general bill, so as to dispose of all questions relating to Hawaii while the general subject was under consideration by the Senate.

## Porto Rican Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the conference of House Republicans tonight on the Porto Rican tariff bill assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional, and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years, and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff. As a result, the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four—McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois and Crumpacker of Indiana—and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain.

## Dewey Loses His Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Dewey has lost his suit for the extra prize money he would have been entitled to had the Spanish fleet been stronger than his own. The Court of Claims allows him \$9,570 and holds that the Spanish fleet was inferior.

## Canal Bill Prospering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It was generally understood in the House this morning that Representative Hepburn, who has charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, would be recognized by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of fixing the time for its consideration, but the leaders of the House thought that it would cause unnecessary debate and delay action on the Porto Rican bill, and at their suggestion Hepburn's request was not pressed. It is said by friends of the bill that Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, who formerly objected to fixing a time for consideration of the bill at Tuesday, March 6, has assured numerous members that he would not antagonize a special order for its consideration.

Judge Barham, who has been one of the firmest defenders of the bill, said tonight that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was practically assured by all members of the House that the measure would be taken up before the middle of next month. It is believed that if further objection be made by other members Chairman Hepburn will press his resolution now pending before the Committee on Rules and there is hardly a doubt that the rule would be reported at once.

## Treaty to be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified. There's no doubt about that. A canvass of the Senate shows that the advocates of the treaty fall only three or four votes short of the required two-thirds, and President McKinley may be trusted to win over as many as are needed to give effect to the treaty.

If the treaty, providing as it does for an unfortified neutral canal, can be ratified, it follows that the Senate will modify the canal bill now before it so as to conform in this respect. But advocates of an "exclusively American canal" in the Senate will cause delay. Meanwhile the House will assuredly pass the bill as it stands, providing for fortifications, and therefore an appointment of conferees will be necessary, and the present temper of the House indicates that it will cling very tenaciously to the idea of erecting fortifications on the waterway.

Before the bill can come up for consideration at all, however, there will be preliminary delay. It has been reported by committees of both Houses, and Representative Hepburn, who has charge of it in the lower House, has asked the Committee on Rules to fix a date. This committee is favorable to the bill, but will not take any action until the Porto Rican measure is disposed of, which experienced observers think will be in about two weeks. The House, it is conceded, will pass the bill as it stands, regardless of the treaty. Meanwhile the Senate is occupied with the Hawaiian discussion. This should terminate tomorrow, but Senator Morgan will not attempt to force the canal matter to the front until after the bill for the government of Porto Rico, reported by Senator Foraker's committee, shall be disposed of. The intensity of feeling on this question and the traditions of Senatorial debate

make it certain that this will be a protracted discussion.

## The Week in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make a speech in the Senate in explanation of the currency bill agreement on Wednesday and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask for final action upon it. The request, of course, will lead to a spirited contest. The matter may be before the Senate for several days.

There will be several speeches during the week on the Quay resolution, and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler will probably speak for Quay Monday and Senator Turley in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Quay and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these only short speeches will be heard. Senator Penrose counts upon a vote late in the week and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

When the Hawaiian Bill, which remains the unfinished business, is voted upon the Porto Rican Bill will be taken up. Senator Depew on Tuesday will speak on the problems connected with the Philippine Islands.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE WRITES.

He Thinks the President Wiser Than His Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to a prominent Republican in Washington, a strong supporter of the President:

"As one looks over the situation he is impressed by the fact that the President has been right at first upon each of the three vital stages in the drama. He was right in counseling delay in declaring war against Spain when he was assured that his rightful demand for Canadian home rule (home rule in Cuba of the Canadian type) was within reach. Members of his own party in Congress were wrong when they failed to support the President and, under a gust of passion declared war contrary to his advice.

"In the second important crisis our leader was also right. At first, and showed the highest political wisdom. The Philippines were not to be demanded, but the Pandora's box to be left for Spain to struggle with.

"Again in regard to Porto Rico he has been right from the very start. The constitutional issue would have been avoided and all gone well had he been loyally supported in Congress. He showed rare statesmanship, seeing it was our duty to extend to that island the right assured to all other parts of the country, viz: the inestimable blessing of free exchange of products.

When such prominent and loyal men in Congress as McCall, Littlefield, Powers, Lorimer and other declare that they cannot vote for any tariff against Porto Rico because such would be unconstitutional, a halt has to be called. To override the votes of such Republicans by Democratic votes means serious trouble for the party. It should not be thought of. It is to be hoped that the party leaders in Congress will conclude to support the President and give Porto Rico its constitutional right of free exchange.

Thus, in each of the three crises which have arisen we find the President differs from Philadelphia who began drunk and only ended sober. The President begins right and the party will do well to note that fact and hereafter follow his first advice. Our party in Congress has been wrong in opposing the President's first decisions and the President has been wrong in being so easily frightened by threatened opposition. The result of this, let us hope, is to be that Congress will be more inclined to follow the President's judgment hereafter as first delivered, and the President, seeing what evil results attend Congressional opposition, will resolve to stand more firmly for what he sees at the start to be the right and true policy. I cannot understand how a Republican Administration could abandon the position hitherto held by the party, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had become non-existent. The proposed treaty, even if defeated, as it surely is to be, will leave serious mischief behind, since it has recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and given it something like life.

"My view is that Britain should now be asked to recognize once for all that no canal will be built which is not to be controlled by this republic as it phases in peace or war. That while we recognize and will respect the rights possessed by foreign powers upon this continent we will press by every legitimate means for steadily lessening them until not a vestige remains and that under no conditions will any new power or right of influence ever be permitted.

"This, according to my idea, is true Americanism and I should rather solidify American power upon American soil by the foot than acquire illusory possessions on another continent by the hundred miles.

"In the one case we have substance; in the other only shadow, bringing grave dangers with it."


"I am inclined to agree with you that to adopt the new treaty is to commit political suicide for the forthcoming campaign."

"Yours truly, One who has never voted anything but the Republican ticket and who hopes he may never be compelled to do so."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

## OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, H. I., March 4, 1900.  
Report of cases of infectious diseases in Honolulu to week ending March 3, 1900.  
Previously reported.  
Week ending March 3, 1900.  
Nationally—Chinese, 2  
Nationally—Chinese, 2.  
Total number cases to date  
In the hospital this date.



**HAIR**  
Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman.  
Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.  
If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

**LOCAL BRIEVITIES.**

For the best grade of furniture call on J. Hopp & Co.

Simpson Decker, a bankrupt, was discharged of his obligations yesterday in the Circuit Court by Judge Perry.

Hon. Sam Parker's horse Cormorant, recently purchased, won a great race in California on Washington's birthday.

Mr. J. B. Atherton has been elected president of the Hawaiian Automobile Co. Vice President John Cassidy has resigned.

John Ena has resigned as president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Ena leaves for the Coast in the near future.

A special meeting of the Kihel Plantation Co. stockholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Quarantine Officer Dr. Kinyoun of San Francisco is getting himself thoroughly disliked by shipping men on account of his manner of doing things.

An adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kihel Plantation Co. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Indoor baseball at the Y. M. C. A. drew a large crowd on Saturday evening. The Business Men's team captained by Clarence Cooke won by a score of 10 to 9 from the Evening Class team.

The Board of Underwriters met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and considered the question of paying claims resulting from the Chinatown fires. It is thought they will be paid.

The beach residences at Kaalawai are being used by people who are getting ready to leave for the other Islands as quarantine grounds. Quite a colony of folk are out there with several guards to look after them.

A well has been sunk on the Waialua plantation which yielded a flow of 1,400,000 gallons a day after a depth of twenty-five feet had been reached. The work of boring was going on last Friday when the engineers were surprised at this unexpected result.

"Billy" Monsarratt won fame at Waikiki a day or so ago. Miss Patterson, who lives at the Inn, got beyond her depth while bathing, and Monsarratt, hearing her cries, rescued her without stopping to take off his clothes.

Colonel Mills, Sixth United States Artillery, will leave by the Australia for San Francisco. Colonel Mills was ordered to the Philippines some time ago but has been unable to get a steamer for Japan so far. He will now go by way of the Coast.

In the mandamus suit of the Waialua Sugar Company against Minister of the Interior Young to compel him to issue articles of incorporation of the company, the respondent made return yesterday, stating that the papers filed by the company were insufficient and did not conform to Chapter 126 of the Civil Laws of 1897.

All the doctors, nurses and attendants who have anything to do with the care and handling of plague patients at the pesthouse have taken a precautionary injection of serum. Dr. Wood says it raises a lump where the injection is made in the leg and that member feels very sore. The Doctor knows, for he is one of them.

Eighty passengers are booked for the Australia, which leaves here for San Francisco on March 20. No bookings will be received after Monday, which is fifteen days from the date of departure. Intending passengers must comply strictly with the quarantine restrictions to obtain the necessary certificate from Dr. Carmichael.

The United Chinese society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to its funds for the relief of the sufferers by the plague since the last published acknowledgment: H. Hackfeld & Co., \$500; W. G. Lewis & Co., \$500; Claus Spreckels & Co., \$500; Alexander & Baldwin, \$500; Bishop & Co., \$500; Castle & Cooke, \$500; Sing Chong Company, \$1,000.

The island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is said to have been purchased by Prince Panatavatu of San Francisco for \$500,000. The Prince, who is president of the Standard Electric Company, is investing in the pearl fisheries and hemp trade. Basilan, the southeast of Mindanao and is twenty miles long.

Lord Lyvendon (Elizabeth Henry Vernon) is dead. He was born in 1824 and was in the diplomatic service at Madrid, Hanover and Berlin.

### MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortality report of the Board of Health for the month of February, 1900, as prepared by Executive Officer C. B. Reynolds.

Under 1	21
1 to 4	8
5 to 10	1
10 to 20	8
20 to 30	18
30 to 40	16
40 to 50	10
50 to 60	5
60 to 70	6
Over 70	7
Total	100

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiians	46
Chinese	14
Portuguese	12
Japanese	20
Great Britain	3
United States	3
Other nationalities	3

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

February, 1895	45
February, 1896	78
February, 1897	38
February, 1898	65
February, 1899	70
February, 1900	100

BY WARDS.

Ward 1	29
Ward 2	15
Ward 3	22
Ward 4	6
Ward 5	29
Non-residents	2

DEATH RATE.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	26.96
Hawaiians	43.12
Chinese	15.61
Japanese	32.00
Portuguese	31.25
All others	12.00

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess	2
Appendicitis	1
Bubonic plague	9
Bronchitis	2
Beriberi	3
Blood poisoning	1
Consumption	16
Cholera infantum	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2
Cancer	2
Croup	1
Dropsy	1
Diarrhoea	6
Dysentery	2
Enteritis	2
Exhaustion	1
Fever—Typhoid	4
Gastro enteritis	2
Heart disease	2
Hydro-encephalitis	1
Hemiplegia	1
Inanition	6
Internal injuries	1
Jaundice	1
Myelitis	1
Meningitis	2
Nephritis	2
Old age	1
Pneumonia	8
Pericarditis	1
Pleurisy	1
Peritonitis	3
Premature birth	2
Paralysis	2
Rheumatism	1
Shock	1
Syphilis	1
Tetanus	1
Stomach disease	1

C. B. REYNOLDS,  
Executive Officer Board of Health.

Placing flags on the schoolhouses, the work undertaken by the Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., is progressing. A pole was sent to the Kalanui School yesterday, and the pole over the High School will be raised soon. Word has been received from the Lafayette Post, New York, that the flags, which it furnishes, were shipped on February 7.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!  
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,  
Raelawn Punahele, Honolulu, H. I.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

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NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-lui, Nahuiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunalei, Kaunapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

## New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston.  
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

## AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
	1900			1900	
COPTIC	MARCH 6	GALIC	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 10
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 18	PERKING	MARCH 20
PERKING	MARCH 22	CHINA	MARCH 24	GALIC	MARCH 26
GALIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 31	HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 16	CHINA	APRIL 17
CHINA	APRIL 14	COPTIC	APRIL 17	DORIC	APRIL 21
DORIC	APRIL 21	AMERICA MARU	APRIL 27	NIPPON MARU	MAY 2
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 12	GALIC	MAY 12
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 12	AMERICA MARU	MAY 16	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	PERKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	MAY 29
PERKING	JUNE 12	DORIC	JUNE 6	GALIC	JUNE 6
GALIC	JUNE 13	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 20	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 23	CHINA	JUNE 23
CHINA	JUNE 23	COPTIC	JUNE 28		

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Northern Terminus of New Railway.

Hilo Base Ball Ground--An Athletic Exhibition and Other Interesting Items.

It is cheerful news that Hilo will soon be able to ride to Hakala on the "chu chu" cars. Now that the railway centering in Hilo have nearly begun work, the vast changes which have taken place here during the past few years appear to one's imagination as to what may come during the first decade in the new century. There are few residents of Hilo who doubted the future of the place, but most of them did not realize that changes would take place so soon. It has been everywhere said that with annexation new capital would come to the islands; the people who made this a subject of prayer omitted that which is needed quite as much as capital--new blood. There is nothing in the Kohala-Hilo scheme that could not have been carried out by local people if they had been possessed of the necessary amount of snap and go. A country as wealthy as Hawaii has no need to pray for foreign capital to put through a railway enterprise, covering at the most 500 miles of track and which will probably not be more than half that length. Opportunities for making money and for building up Hilo have fairly gone to sleep in the doorway of every capitalist in the islands and only a few of them have gone out to grasp them. People who have not vegetated here see these things and take advantage of them, and then the other fellows wake up to a realization of their neglect, and wonder if they can get in on the ground floor.

The New Railway.

Judge G. K. Wilder and wife and Herbert G. Gehr and wife will leave overland this morning for Waimea and Niihau. The visit of the gentlemen at this time is in relation to the location of the northern terminus of the Kohala-Hilo railway, and while they are prospecting the ladies will remain at Waimea.

The first division of the railway begins at Hilo and ends at Hakala gulch, a distance of fifteen miles. This division for this distance will be built very close to the beach. Commencing at Hakala gulch, it will move mauka, but this route will not be surveyed until after the acceptance of the plans for the first division.

The matter of northern terminus will be settled within a few weeks and a selection will be made at either Kawaihae, Mahukona or Puako with Kailua as a possibility. In order to get from Waimea to tide water the line must fall 2,600 feet and to obviate the necessity of a zigzag line a long loop will be built, and this will end near Eben Low's place. Messrs. Gehr and Wilder expect to be absent about two weeks.

The plans of survey of the first division are complete and will be sent to Honolulu by the mail tonight for acceptance by the Government. When the company receives satisfactory information from Minister Young grading work will begin, and as soon as the material arrives the tracks will be laid.

Base Ball Season.

Hon. G. K. Wilder is to have charge of the arrangements of the new baseball grounds. Interviewed on the subject yesterday, the Judge said: "The grand stand will be as up to date as may be found anywhere in the States, with all the modern conveniences. I will favor a complete baseball organization in Hilo that will guarantee a season of good ball, commencing about May 1, and we need not have more than three teams. This will allow one team to rest every other week. The rules of the organization will be made strict and the association will see that they are carried out to the letter. One-half the gross receipts at a game will go to the Racing Association, which is really the Stables Company, and the other half will go to the club, to be split up as they may see fit."

Boxing in Hilo.

The second athletic exhibition under the auspices of Jackson Healy was held at Long Wharf on Tuesday night. The first set was between Mantianni and Willie Campbell and was four rounds for points. Referee Hicks declared the bout a draw. The next summer was a three-round go between Driscoll and Steers of the Comemauha, and was interesting from start to finish, though Steers was clearly out-matched by his opponent. The men were liberally applauded as Mr. Hicks decided in Mr. Driscoll's favor.

The Army Mascot.

Arthur Gluckman, the mascot of the Comemauha, is a California boy whose tale of his experience in the Philippines is highly interesting. He traveled east with the First New York Regiment on its return to San Francisco from Honolulu, and then came west with another regiment. He first started for the Philippines on March 1, 1900, and on March 10 he was in the battle of Manila, where he was wounded in the knee. After a siege in the hospital he returned to the States, and he is now on his second trip to the land of the Philippines. He has been mascot for the Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Seventh California, Eighth Illinois and Twentieth Kentucky.

Cremating Animals.

A report reached the sheriff's office on Monday that some of the transport animals had died after reaching here.

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Sanitary Work.

Officer Metz, the newly appointed health officer, is doing excellent work. He has inspected nearly all of the buildings on Front street and where necessary, orders have been issued to clean up. In some instances persons failed to comply and they were placed under arrest and fined in the District Court.

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The rat crusade begun last Sunday was not altogether successful. The number of volunteers was ample, the bread sweet and clean and the poison with which it was spread apparently wholesome. At all events the sheriff has not been called upon by many persons anxious to secure coin in exchange for rats.

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Whether Attorney General Cooper will be permitted to land is a question, as before the Kauai authorities have refused to allow him to land. He has not been permitted to land before and will not be until after Attorney General Cooper may transact his business without touching Kauai by conference from the ship.

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ENTER BROWN Down Again

Banker Cecil and the Governorship

Gossip Which Connects Our Genial Townsman With a Neat Scheme Of Perry Heath's.

Cecil Brown went to the Coast on the last steamer with an eye, it was said, to making business for the bank of which he is president. Since he went, gossip has ventured to find another reason for the journey, saying that Mr. Brown has a "pull" for Governor of Hawaii and that his backers want to show him, as Exhibit A, to the President.



# RAPID TRANSIT

Automobiles Are Now  
on the Way.

Details of Plans for Honolulu's Horse-  
less Hack Service Told by  
E. D. Tenney.

Speeding between Chicago and San Francisco are now a quarter of a hundred automobiles bound for Honolulu. Of course they are not coursing on their own wheels, but are in boxcars of the Southern Pacific Railroad in transit from the Windy City for shipment to this port. They are the equipment of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, and twenty of them are intended for use as public vehicles on the streets here. Just when they will arrive is indefinite, but those interested in the enterprise will lose no time in preparing for their coming.

E. D. Tenney, one of the company, gives some interesting details of the work necessary to get the new automobile line in operation.

"We will have 21 surreys by the first shipment," said Mr. Tenney yesterday. "They will be much like the most comfortable style of hack now in use here. These will be the initial equipment of our service, and, besides, we will have three road-wagons of the single-seat kind and a brake with two seats and a canopy top. Electric storage batteries will be the method of propulsion and a rate of speed that will make a horse feel tired is guaranteed.

"The batteries will have sufficient capacity for a 25-mile run, and we will generate our electricity in a plant which we are about to establish on the property adjacent to the Executive building. There we will have our power-house, on the best and latest plans. When the storage battery of a motor is near exhaustion it will be but a matter of a few minutes to reach the plant and receive a new supply of energy. The system has been thoroughly tried in Eastern cities and we will have the benefit of many failures and successes in Europe and the United States."

Mr. Tenney gives assurance that the rates of the automobiles, both for time and distance, will not exceed those of the present hacks, and holds out hopes that they will even be lower.

"We have not settled on the tariff yet," said Mr. Tenney, "and this matter will adjust itself when we get to running. Perhaps we may have to make an experimental rate to start, but Honoluluans may rest easy upon the certainty that they will have rapid transit of a most agreeable style at a minimum figure. Our drivers will be thoroughly trained to manage the auto and none will be given charge of one until he has mastered it perfectly."

"Doubtless we will have to establish a training school as is now the custom in Europe. In these a tract of land rough in places and smooth in others is selected and on this the ambitious would-be drivers seek to gain the same control of the auto as a good bicycle rider has of his wheel. This is a matter of time and practice. Various obstacles such as the driver would likely meet with on the public streets are in his path in the school and he must learn to evade the subtle bicycle, the cunning pleasure carriage and the deadly lumber wagon, as well as other autos and the heedless pedestrian.

This is not as difficult a matter as might be thought. I have run my own horseless carriage and know that it is easier for a careful man to guide it than to direct a horse. The auto never runs away nor shies nor balks. Speed is determined by a touch of the lever and a brake stops it almost instantly. The driver in training will learn to meet the everyday troubles of his class and to be coolheaded and active when danger threatens.

"We can manage almost any grade that a horse can safely and I, myself, have traveled on one of 12 per cent with no difficulty. Honolulu's streets are adapted to the auto and I look for a reception of them which will prove us up-to-date. I believe there are four autos in the city now: three propelled by electricity and one by steam. They are costly affairs to purchase and our investment will reach close to a hundred thousand dollars."

## Heavy Lifting.

Some clever work was done in the handling of the heavy iron and steel pieces brought here by the Babcock for the new iron works at Kakaako. Some of the pieces are very large and heavy; eight columns of steel, each forty feet long and weighing about five or six tons apiece, were handled very cleverly, being swung from the deck of the vessel to carts ready to receive them on the wharf. They were hauled off to Kakaako to the site of the new buildings, the foundations of which have been laid. On account of the great size of the pieces the Babcock was shifted early in the morning so that the side of the ship on which the steel rested would be next to the wharf.

## WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store, there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until it has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remember to the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette  
Up to February 28, 1900.

### GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, H. E.  
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Anderson, J. B.  
Anderson, T.  
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Begovich, J.  
Brus, B.  
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Baker, R. A.  
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Bennett, W. G.  
Berbi, H. C.  
Beck, J.  
Bockus, C. G.  
Brown, F. B. (3)  
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Bradley, W. H.  
Bush, J.  
Bony, I. M.  
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Buen, J. H.  
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Campbell, W. R.  
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Cosgrove, F. (2)  
Conrade, L.  
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Christley, T.  
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Cooper, H. B.  
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Jackson, T. A.  
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Myer, F.  
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Mooney, Mr.  
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Mum, Mr.  
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Ober, L.  
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Allen, W. K.  
Austin, H. E.  
Andrews, Dr. C. B.  
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Adler, P.  
Barkas, W.  
Baker, C. O.  
Barker, E. S.  
Berger, R. J.  
Bierbaum, J. H.  
Boothe, C. B.  
Boston, C.  
Brigham, W. H.  
Browne, W. C.  
Barrkhausen, S.  
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Berry, J. H.  
Birt, J. W.  
Bollman, J.  
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Brown, F.  
Burns, Mr.  
Butcher, G.  
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Bridger, C.  
Candi, C.  
Carter, D.  
Cimiron, F. R.  
Calham, Q. E.  
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Cook, T. B.  
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Gray, C. J.  
Gomey, Mr.  
Gillett, V.  
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Florkuf, K.  
Grube, H.  
Goleiros, G.  
Graham, B. W.  
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Gunzi, G.  
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Got, M.  
Hodgkinson, W. A.  
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Knight, N. R.  
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Kneebend, J. Q.  
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Livingstone, Rev. W.  
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Creighton, Mrs.  
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Colly, Mrs. P.  
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Eldridge, Mrs. N. K.  
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Fife, Mrs. M.  
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Green, Miss E. R.  
Hendricksen, Mrs.  
Hockbarth, Miss M.  
Higgins, Mrs. M. G.  
Hawkins, Mrs. S.  
Harnden, Mrs. S.  
Hook, Mrs. C.  
Healy, Miss M. (2)  
Jaenen, Miss A.  
Jaorven, Mrs. J.  
Judd, Mrs. M. K.  
Jude, Mrs. C. H.  
King, Mrs. N.  
Keating, Mrs. W.  
Kabbe, Miss E.  
Kaellin, Mrs. W. C.  
Karlsen, Miss J.  
King, Mrs. A.  
Lane, Miss E. C.  
Lee, Miss E. M. (3)  
Lee, Mrs. R. E.  
Myer, Mrs. S. W. (2)  
Morey, Miss M.  
Meyers, Mrs. K.  
Muehan, Mrs. K.  
Morse, Mrs. N.  
Mer, Mrs. M. C.  
Mock, Mrs. W.  
Moses, Miss C.  
Noble, Mrs. L.  
Perrine, Mrs. R. L.  
Perry, Mrs. C. C.  
Rice, Mrs.  
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Macnaughton, C.  
Pezlyho, M.  
Place, R. A.  
Shaw, A. G.  
Burns, R.  
Herc, S. C.  
JOS. M. OAT  
Postmaster General  
O'Connor & Lewis  
Post-office, Honolulu, H. I.  
Nov. 28, 1900.  
Tom McGhee of Macfarlane & Co.  
has gone into quarantine preparation  
to a trip to the other Islands.

Parker, J. K.  
Plate, R.  
Platt, Capt.  
Palm Saloon  
Parks, F. H.  
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Rooke, C. W. A.  
Rumpf, J.  
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Sinclair, H. R.  
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Schmidt, P. W.  
Schalt, A.  
Schwarz, H. G.  
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Smith, M. J.  
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Speier, M.  
Simpson, C. K.  
Simpson, N. T.  
Shaw, O. J.  
Schwenley, L. C.  
Taylor, J. (2)  
Tays, W. L.  
Thompson, J. H.  
Tod, Col. J.  
Thompson, A. L.  
Traders Insurance Co.  
Voigt, A.  
Viets, W.  
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Wallace, J. (3)  
Welsh, H. J.  
Wendemann, P. L.  
Wheeler, J. S.  
Williams, H. (2)  
Wilson, M. S.  
Wilson, T. C. (2)  
Winslow, B.  
Wilson, T. J.  
Willcock, J. H.  
Wurstmann, C.  
Walker, J. T.  
Young, R. A.  
Zurzynski, J.

Peterson, J. K.  
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Smith, H. L.  
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Seabury, G.  
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Stromberg, F. (2)  
St. Clair, A. (2)  
Steward, R.  
Spencer, J.  
Smith, H. R.  
Sockey, E.  
Strathie, J. J.  
Steward, W. J.  
Stockbracks, H.  
Smith, M. L.  
Shanfield, M.  
Tideman, A.  
Tosh, P.  
Toogood, A.  
Thompson, T.  
Turner, A. (2)  
Thorp, C. A.  
Van Valkenberg, W.

### LADIES.

Adams, Miss J.  
Almond, Madam  
Batchelor, Miss  
Boyd, Mrs. K.  
Boyd, Mrs. R. N.  
Barnes, Miss L.  
Beamer, Miss B.  
Creighton, Mrs.  
Cothell, Miss A.  
Campbell, Miss H.  
Clark, A.  
Cummings, Miss F.  
Crocker, Miss M.  
Colly, Mrs. P.  
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Jude, Mrs. C. H.  
King, Mrs. N.  
Keating, Mrs. W.  
Kabbe, Miss E.  
Kaellin, Mrs. W. C.  
Karlsen, Miss J.  
King, Mrs. A.  
Lane, Miss E. C.  
Lee, Miss E. M. (3)  
Lee, Mrs. R. E.  
Myer, Mrs. S. W. (2)  
Morey, Miss M.  
Meyers, Mrs. K.  
Muehan, Mrs. K.  
Morse, Mrs. N.  
Mer, Mrs. M. C.  
Mock, Mrs. W.  
Moses, Miss C.  
Noble, Mrs. L.  
Perrine, Mrs. R. L.  
Perry, Mrs. C. C.  
Rice, Mrs.  
Robde, Miss J.  
Reed, Mrs. M. A.  
Sommerfeld, B. (2)  
Stackpole, Mrs. J.  
Schooler, Mrs. J. W.  
Smith, Mrs. C.  
Spencer, Mrs. M.  
Thomas, Miss E.  
Wallace, Mrs. J.  
Welloby, Mrs.  
Wagner, Miss K.  
Ward, Mrs. H.  
Wright, Mrs. J. D.  
Wright, Mrs. C. A.  
Williams, Mrs. R.  
Yacobs, Miss L.  
Zimmerman, Miss

Arnold, Mrs. C. B.  
Amble, Mrs. E. C.  
Brown, Miss B.  
Brown, M. J.  
Bowman, Mrs. C. R.  
Blake, Miss M.  
Bosheart, Mrs.  
Barnes, Miss E.  
Clara, Mrs. I.  
Campbell, Mrs. H. W.  
Chamberlain, E.  
Cupar, L.  
Chase, Mrs. H. B.  
Chase, Mrs. L. A.  
Cohen, Mrs. L.  
Duvall, Miss N.  
Dodge, Miss H. A.  
Davidson, Mrs. M.  
Fraser, Mrs.  
Field, Miss S. B. (6)  
Freck, Miss A.  
Grether, Mrs. R.  
Gilliland, Mrs. F. C.  
Gesone, Miss.  
Hause, Mrs.  
Hoffmann, Mrs. M.  
L. (2)  
Humphreys, Mrs. J. L.  
Harrison, Mrs. E.  
Hopkins, Mrs. J. H.  
Johnson, Miss M. (3)  
Johnson, Mrs. H. L.  
Johnson, Mrs. C.  
King, H. B.  
Kombaum, Miss E.  
Kelsey, Mrs. W. S.  
Kelsey, M. F.  
Kauit, Mrs. L.  
Larsson, Mrs. A.  
Lysaght, Mrs. A. R.  
Leaders, Miss H.  
Martin, Mrs. J. B.  
Merry, Miss K.  
McCune, Mrs.  
McPherson, Mrs.  
Michel, Mrs. A.  
Morgan, M. G.  
Meeks, Mrs. C.

Pomeroy, Miss Loui  
Peterson, Mrs. E. P.  
Rowe, Mrs. B.  
Richards, E. M.  
Richard, Miss F.  
Spencer, Mrs. A.  
Smith, Mrs. P. B.  
Scott, Miss  
Saldmore, Miss E. R.  
Townsend, Mrs. G. W.  
Taylor, A. M.  
Williams, Mrs. N.  
Warren, Mrs. L.  
Walker, Mrs. L. M.  
Walker, Mrs. H.  
Wolf, Mrs.  
Walker, Mrs. J. H.

Black, K.  
Collard, D. G.  
Gahrstorfer, J.  
Markiewicz, L.  
Orff, G.  
Pendas, P.  
Szarynski, S.  
Vogel, A.  
Bishop, B.  
Groch, M.  
Harrison, Mrs. E.  
Macnaughton, C.  
Pezlyho, M.  
Place, R. A.  
Shaw, A. G.  
Burns, R.  
Herc, S. C.  
JOS. M. OAT  
Postmaster General  
O'Connor & Lewis  
Post-office, Honolulu, H. I.  
Nov. 28, 1900.  
Tom McGhee of Macfarlane & Co.  
has gone into quarantine preparation  
to a trip to the other Islands.

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INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and irritations, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS to know that CUTICURA SOAP, is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as a perfect and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps.

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Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

Did you see the report in the "Advertiser" of February 28th, regarding filtration of water for cities? It shows that there is much sickness in places where unfiltered water is used. Honolulu has no filter system and cannot have one for some time to come, but you can save your life by at once getting a

## Filters.

Success Filter

From us. This is the simplest and best filter ever brought to this market.

To be had in several sizes, at

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000



**OLAA SUGAR CO.**

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# Delinquent : Notice.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-LAWS and by order of the Board of Directors of the Ozaa Sugar Co, I am directed to offer for sale at Public Auction, at the rooms of J. F. Morgan, Auctioneer, the following delinquent stock of the above mentioned company on Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, the 1st day of March, 1900, provided the assessments with interest

Order Name	No. Shares
3—Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
6—Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
10—Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
11—Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
13—Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
21—McTaggart, Jno	50
26—Judd, C. H.	100
34—Jaeger, C. J.	50
56—Southwick, T. S.	100
28—Holloway, J. F.	15
37—Wilcox, W. L.	50

57—Dexter, Mrs S L	100
58—Smith, A H	500
58—Farley, J. K.	25
57—Goodacre, Geo.	25
58—Goodacre, Geo	25
60—Goodacre, Geo	25
59—Edings, W. S.	33

1—Averdam, Capt.	17
7—Arendt, J. H.	8
7—La Pierre, L. L.	8
6—Giles, H. A.	33
6—Hall, J. R.	33
6—Olding, E. E.	77
6—Averdam, Miss Henny	8
6—Gardner, Wm. A.	17
7—Hoit, Jas. L.	57
8—Sam Kai Wing	33
4—Barnes, A.	33
2—Waterhouse, Geo.	133
6—Cross, F. J.	67
6—Gonsalves, M.	33
2—Rodrigue, J. P.	33
4—Taylor, H. T.	17
7—Austin, H. C.	42
8—Bierbach, Otto A.	17

9-Hamby, H. T. ....	35
12-Howard, H. W. ....	50
13-Howard, H. W. ....	50
14-Howard, H. W. ....	100
15-Howard, H. W. ....	100
17-Templeton, W. M. ....	80
18-Withers, W. S. ....	100
0-Garvin, C. L. ....	50
1-Austin, Mrs. H. C. ....	18
0-Austin, H. C. ....	17
2-Rlis, Jean ....	50
3-Andrews, L. A. ....	75

0—Richardson, A. W. ....	50
1—Wise, W. S. ....	100
2—Olney, A. H. ....	20
4—Andrews, A. N. ....	50
4—Rlis, J. ....	25
9—Ray, J. E. ....	100
0—Ray, J. E. ....	100
1—Wood, J. Q. ....	30
6—Edings, W. S. ....	25
5—Leure, Isidore ....	500

5—Edings, W. S.	136
5—Edings, W. S.	14
5—Edings, W. S.	17
5—Rice, Miss Nellis	15
2—Richardson, A. W.	25
5—Drake, W. F.	150
2—Drake, W. F.	100
4—Drake, W. F.	35
5—Drake, W. F.	50
6—Meyer, O. T.	100
1—Meyer, T. S.	200
2—Meyer, H. R.	50
6—Austin, D. L.	17
1—Drake, W. F.	15
2—Garvin, C. L.	10
5—Judd, C. H.	25
9—Kahookano, J. K.	8

J. B. CASTLE,  
Treasurer

Honolulu, H I, March 5, 1900.  
5484—2156-2tT

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## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 26th day of January, 1900, the estate of D. H. Hitchcock was admitted to probate in the Circuit Court of the Territory appointed and the undersigned are appointed as administrators and administratrix under said will. All creditors of the Estate of said D. H. Hitchcock are notified to present their claims, with proper vouchers if any exist, at the office of Hitchcock & Smith, Hilo, within six months from date of proof or said claims will be thereafter barred.

D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK,  
C. H. W. HITCHCOCK,

**CORA E. TOWNSEND**  
January 30, 1900 2151-4tF

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**NOTICE.**

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**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
The undersigned assignee of Meddel & Decker, have this day sold to I. Burnette all book accounts owing to said estate. All parties indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to either S. Decker or to F. Burnette, corner King and Bethel streets, who will receipt for same without power.

**I RUBENSTEIN,**  
Honolulu, Feb 10, 1900 2153-6t

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**SPECIAL MEETING OF KIHAI  
PLANT. CO. STOCKHOLDERS.**

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE**  
holders of the Kihel Plantation  
will be held at the Chamber of  
Commerce rooms on Friday, March  
1, 1900, at 10 a. m. The object  
of the meeting is to elect officers, and to  
consider the annual reports and any  
other business that may come before

meeting  
L. A. THURSTON.  
Secretary Kihel Plant Co  
Honolulu March 2d, 1900  
5485-2155-8t

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ADJOURNED MEETING OF KIHAI  
PLANT CO. STOCKHOLDERS.

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THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL

ing of stockholders of Kihel Plant Co will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday, Mar 16, at 10 a m

L A THURSTON  
Secretary Kihel Plant Co  
Honolulu, March 3d, 1900  
5485—2155-3t